(XXXII YEAR.) THE (No

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1777.

An ACT to reinforce the American army.

BE it *enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland*, That if any person within this state, between sixteen and fifty years of age, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August next, furnish and deliver to any recruiting sergeant appointed by the governor and the council, or any officer in any of the battalions raised by this state, an healthy, able bodied recruit, being a freeman, or an Irish or American indented servant or apprentice, not employed in the trade of a ship-carpenter, gunsmith, blacksmith, tailor, shoemaker, or weaver, or in any iron, woollen, iron, or wire manufactory, to serve in any one of the battalions raised by this state, for the term of three years, such person shall be exempt from any militia or military duty for the said term of three years; and such person is hereby required not to give more than thirty dollars reward to such recruit.

And be it enacted, That in case any two persons, in consequence of the recommendation of congress, have, before the passing of this act, furnished one able bodied recruit as aforesaid, to serve for the aforesaid term of three years, such two persons, by furnishing one other able bodied recruit as aforesaid, to serve for the term of three years aforesaid, shall be entitled to the above exemption.

And be it enacted, That such recruit shall be entitled to receive the continental bounty and other allowances; and the officer to whom he shall be delivered shall give a certificate, expressing the name of the recruit, the time when he enlisted, and the name of the person who shall furnish and deliver the recruit.

And be it enacted, That every healthy, able bodied man as aforesaid (not furnished by or receiving any reward from persons exempted as aforesaid) who shall hereafter enter into any of the battalions raised by this state, for three years, shall be entitled to receive, from this state, a bounty of thirty dollars above the continental allowance, and that the governor and the council be empowered to draw on the treasurers for money sufficient for this purpose, and to appoint recruiting sergeants in each county, who shall be paid the continental allowance for their trouble.

And be it enacted, That the governor and the council be empowered to order any part of any of the artillery companies raised for the immediate defence of this state, not exceeding fifty-six privates, under officers proper for such a number of artillerists, to march with all expedition to the city of Philadelphia, there to obey the orders of congress, or of his excellency general Washington, and to remain in the continental service during this campaign, or so long as the commander in chief shall require their service, unless the exigencies of this state should require their recall by the governor and the council.

And be it enacted, That no officer of the United States shall enlist any of the inhabitants of this state in the service of the United States, unless in some one of the battalions from this state, under the penalty of one hundred pounds for each person enlisted contrary hereto.

An ACT to repeal part of an act to promote the recruiting service.

BE it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all those parts of an act of the last general assembly, entitled, "An act to promote the recruiting service," which relate to the enlisting of servants and apprentices, shall be and are hereby repealed and made null and void.

An ACT to punish forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS all endeavours to enhance the common price of merchandise, or the necessaries of life, and all practices for that purpose ought to be restrained as far as possible, and the art and avarice of forestallers and engrossers in this state having been grievous and oppressive to the inhabitants thereof, therefore

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That if any person shall buy, or cause to be bought, any goods, wares, or merchandise, except the articles of grain and lumber, coming to any market or fair within this state to be sold in such market or fair, or coming to any city, town, port, harbour, haven or creek, within this state, to be sold, or shall make any bargain, contract or promise for the having or buying of any goods, wares or merchandise, except as before excepted, or any part thereof, so coming as aforesaid, before the same shall be in the market, fair, city, town, port, harbour, haven or creek, ready there to be sold, or shall dissuade any person coming to this state, or to any market or fair therein, to abstain or forbear to bring any goods, wares, or merchandise to this state, or any part thereof, shall be adjudged a forestaller, and on conviction thereof in the general or any county court, shall be fined by the court not exceeding five hundred pounds, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. Provided that buying by any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, coming to market, for the use and consumption of himself or family for a year, shall not be deemed forestalling.

And be it enacted, That if any person within this state shall buy, to sell again within this state, or in any of the adjoining states, any butter, bees, pork, cotton, wool, flax, woollens, hemp, tallow, raw hides, tanned leather, shoes, or salt, of the produce or growth of, or raised or manufactured in, this state; or if any person within this state shall obtain or get into his hands, by buying, contracting or promise taking (other than by demise, grant, or lease of land, or in payment for debt) any goods, wares or merchandise, within this state, except from the original importer, with intent to sell the same again within this state, or in any of the adjoining states, such person shall be adjudged an engroller, and, on conviction thereof in the general or any county court, shall forfeit any of the articles aforesaid so bought or got into his possession, one half to the state, and the other half to the informer, and may be fined not exceeding five hundred pounds, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that the buying of any goods, wares, or merchandise, by any agent of this or the United states, or the purchasing materials for the carrying on manufactories, and so converted in the house of the purchaser, or the buying of provisions by any licenced ordinary keepers for the use of his ordinary, shall not be deemed engrossing within this act.

And be it enacted, That the importer or manufacturer of all goods, wares and merchandises, shall be allowed to sell the same by wholesale or retail.

And be it enacted, That no person shall purchase any goods imported into, or manufactured within this state, to sell, barter, or exchange again, unless he shall purchase the same from the original importer or manufacturer, under the forfeiture of the goods so purchased, one half to the state, and the other half to the informer, and under the penalty of five hundred pounds for each offence. But this restraint shall not extend to licensed ordinary-keepers, so as to prohibit them from purchasing liquors, and other necessaries, for the common use of their ordinaries.

And be it enacted, That any person, who shall purchase goods, wares, or merchandise, in any of the United States, and bring them into this state for sale, shall be considered as a purchaser within this state (unless such goods were imported by him through the capes of Chesapeake-Bay, or through some one of the inlets of some neighbouring state) and shall sell them for ready money, if required, at not more than the rate of thirty per centum profit on the purchase money, and the charges of transportation or carriage to the place where they shall be exposed to sale; except the articles of salt and brown sugar, which shall be sold at not more than thirty-five per centum upon the purchase money and the charges aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That every retailer shall sell goods, purchased of the importer or manufacturer, for ready money, if required, at not more than the rate of thirty per centum profit on the purchase money paid to the importer or manufacturer, and the charges of transportation or carriage to the place where exposed to sale, except the articles of salt and brown sugar, which shall be sold at not more than thirty-five per centum profit on the purchase money, with the charges aforesaid. And the importer, if a resident of this state, shall deliver into his county court office, on or before the first day of each county court, a list on oath, signed by him and the purchaser, of the names of all persons to whom he shall sell at wholesale, and the price; and if a foreigner shall be the importer, he shall deliver such list as aforesaid into the naval office of the district in which the vessel bringing the goods shall be entered; and such list, or an attested copy thereof, by the clerk of the county or naval officer, shall be evidence on a prosecution or suit against the retailer.

And if any such retailer shall refuse to sell any goods, wares, or merchandise, at the price above limitted, for ready money, if required, he shall forfeit and pay five pounds for each refusal; and if any importer shall neglect to lodge the list as above required, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred pounds for each neglect.

And be it enacted, That no person shall purchase any goods, wares, or merchandise, condemned in the courts of admiralty, from the original purchaser thereof, to sell, barter, or exchange again, and the original purchaser shall sell the same, reserving sufficient for the use of himself and his family for one year, for ready money, if required, at not more than the rate of thirty per centum profit on the purchase money, and the charges of transportation or carriage to the place where exposed to sale, except the articles of salt and brown sugar, which shall be sold at not more than thirty-five per centum profit on the purchase money, with the charges aforesaid. Provided, that if the owners of any prize become purchasers, they shall be considered as importers, and at liberty to sell by wholesale or retail.

And be it enacted, That if such purchaser of condemned goods shall refuse to sell at the price above limitted, for ready money, if required, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred pounds for each refusal.

WHEREAS it is represented to this general assembly, that several persons from some of the neighbouring states have engrossed very large quantities of iron, rum, sugar, cotton, salt, and melasses:

Be it enacted, That none of the said articles shall be carried out of this state, and that the purchasers thereof shall sell the same by retail within this state, to the inhabitants thereof, if required, at not more than the rate of ten per centum profit on the purchase money; and if any of the said purchasers, their agents, factors, storekeepers, or trustees, in whose possession any of the said articles may be, shall refuse to sell the said articles, or any of them, at the rate aforesaid, to any of the inhabitants of this state as aforesaid, he or they so refusing shall, for every offence, forfeit the sum of five pounds current money, one half thereof to the informer, and the other half to the use of this state, and shall also forfeit, to the uses aforesaid, the goods so as aforesaid refused to be sold.

And be it enacted, That no goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be exposed to sale by public vendue (except household furniture, goods condemned in the court of admiralty, or sold under contract for that purpose, heretofore made, or by distress for rent, or by process out of the courts of law or equity, or by the executor or administrator for any deceased person) under penalty of one hundred pounds on the person selling or buying at such vendue.

And WHEREAS it is represented to this general assembly, that divers persons, inhabitants of this state, have engrossed large quantities of salt, rum, sugar, melasses, coffee and iron, with intent to sell the same again at high and exorbitant prices, by means whereof the inhabitants are greatly oppressed; and whereas also several persons of this state may have purchased and laid up for the use of their families, more salt than is sufficient to serve their families for one year, from this time;

Be it enacted, That all and every of the persons who have so engrossed the said articles as aforesaid, shall sell the same by retail to the inhabitants of this state, at not more than the rate of ten per centum profit on the purchase money, reserving so much of the said articles as may be necessary for himself and family for one year, and not selling more of the overplus of the article of salt to any person than shall be sufficient for the use of his family for one year, allowing one peck to each individual of such family: And if any of the said persons who have engrossed any of the said articles as aforesaid, shall refuse to sell the same at the rate aforesaid, and in manner aforesaid, he shall, for every offence, forfeit the sum of five pounds current money, and the goods so refused to be sold, one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of this state.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons in this state hath or have purchased or laid up for the use of his or their family or families, more salt than shall be sufficient for his or their family or families for one year from this time, such person or persons shall sell the overplus to the inhabitants of this state by retail, at the same rate, and in the same manner and proportion, as the persons who have engrossed salt as above-mentioned are directed to sell the same; and if any person shall refuse to sell the overplus of his salt at the rate and manner aforesaid, he shall forfeit, for every offence, the sum of five pounds current money, and the overplus of his salt so refused to be sold, one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of this state.

And be it enacted, That, if the owner or possessor of any of the articles above enumerated, shall attempt to remove any of them out of this state, it shall and may be lawful for any person to seize the same, and every such article, so attempted to be carried out of this state, shall be forfeited, one half to the person seizing the same, and the other half to the use of this state.

And be it enacted, That the governor and the council be empowered to draw on the treasurer of the western shore for a sum not exceeding two thousand pounds, and to apply the same, or so much as they may think necessary, in erecting salt-works in such part or parts of this state as they may think most proper, and to employ a manager, and to direct any quantity made to be sold and distributed in the several counties, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in each county, allowing a peck to each person for the year.

And be it enacted, That the following bounties be allowed to private adventurers (to whom no money has been or shall be advanced by the public) who shall, before the first day of February next, make salt within this state, to wit: For fifty bushels the sum of five pounds; for one hundred bushels, ten pounds; for two hundred bushels, twenty pounds; and for five hundred bushels, fifty pounds; and the treasurer of either shore shall pay the said bounties to any person bringing a certificate expressing the quantity, and the place and time when and where made, from the court of the county wherein the salt shall be made.

And be it enacted, That a premium of two hundred pounds shall be paid by either of the treasurers to the first person to whom no money has been or shall be advanced by the public, who shall produce a certificate from any county court of this state, of his having made one thousand bushels of salt within this state, before the first day of February next.

And be it enacted, That the governor and the council be empowered to draw on the treasurer of the Western-shore for any sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, to be advanced by them in any sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds, to any one adventurer, who they shall think fit and trusty, and who will enter into bond with security faithfully and without delay to apply the same in erecting salt-works within this state, and to repay the same without interest, after one year from the advance.

This act to continue and be in force for and during the term of one year, and to the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen after the expiration of the said one year.

MADRID, *March* 30.

A new expedition is talked of, and orders are given for raising 15,000 more men. An embargo is laid on all ships at Seville, which serve as transport ships for ammunition, &c. to Cadiz, in order that Seville may be put in a proper state of defence.

An order is given to put Cadiz into a better state of defence, and 35,000 militia men have received orders to march at a moment's warning.

The captain of a brigantine, arrived at L'Orient from America in 25 days, reports, that the corps under gen. Cornwallis was almost reduced to nothing, by desertion; that the American privateers had taken a ship belonging to the East-India company.

Paris, March 28. Letters from Marseilles, dated the 16th, bring advice, that they learn, by a ship just arri-

ved there from Alexandria, that the Engliſh have loſt Madraſs in the Eaſt-Indies, and that the place had been ſurpriſed and ſacked by the native Indians.

LONDON, *March* 28.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, March 26.

"Two thouſand recruits from our barracks have within theſe few days embarked for America.

"So great is the multiplicity of buſineſs here in fitting and repairing ſhips for ſea, that the artificers and workmen are as full as they were in the height of a war.

April 5. The defeat of the Heſſians at Trenton was primarily owing to a diſpute which ſubſiſted between the Engliſh and the German troops. Col. Rhall apprehending he ſhould be attacked by ſuperior numbers, required of lord Cornwallis a reinforcement. Two regiments under col. Grant, were detached for the purpoſe. The Engliſh troops ſhewed a reluctance to aſſiſt the Heſſians. They halted for a few hours, during which interval col. Rhall was defeated.

The diſputes, between the Engliſh and the Heſſian troops originated from the following incident. An officer of the regiment of Loſberg engaged ſome Engliſh officers at Princetown in a converſation reſpecting military diſcipline. An Engliſh officer, whether heated by liquor, or iraſcible through paſſion, replied to the German by throwing a *punch-bowl* at his head. The inſult was properly reſented. But, the ſeeds of diſcord being thus unhappily ſown, a crop of evils enſued. The private men, adopting the quarrels of their officers, indulged themſelves in frequent rencounters.

The anſwer of the ſtates-general to the laſt memorial of our court evidently ſhews that the Hollanders are not to be bullied out of meaſures conducive to their intereſt. They have ſupplied, and they will continue to ſupply the Americans with warlike ſtores. Our Dutch creditors are too numerous to be irritated. We could much eaſier *wipe away*, than pay off their demands. The fabric of our public credit is ſo exceedingly delicate, that even the ſpiration of an enemy, might blow it into ruins.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for getting ready proviſions ſufficient to load forty ſail of tranſports for America, which are to be at Corke by the 20th of April next.

April 8. Our miniſter at the Hague aſſumed an air of authority when he preſented his laſt memorial, but the anſwer hath taught him a little more humility.

We are now, it ſeems, acquainted with the ſecret deſtination of the French fleet. It muſt be of prodigious conſequence to the nation, if the French ſhould execute their deſign before our ſhips are out of port.

They write from Ireland, as a proof of their defenceleſs ſtate at this criſis, that ſeveral American privateers have entered their ports, and taken freſh water and proviſions. What a placid behaviour to an enemy at open war!

Advice was yeſterday received in town from Cadiz, of the ſailing of the Glorious and Subtile men of war from that port, with 1000 troops on board, for Carthagena.

A diſabled ſoldier arrived from New-York, who was in the action at the taking of Fort-Waſhington, ſays, we loſt at leaſt one thouſand good troops by that affair.

It was currently reported yeſterday, that advice had been received from Antigua, that two American privateers had taken one of his majeſty's frigates of 34 guns, in ſight of that iſland, and carried her off.

A letter from Amſterdam ſays, it may be relied on that the ſtates-general have ordered ſeveral men of war to be got ready as ſoon as poſſible, to ſail for their ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies, the commanders of which have poſitive orders not to ſuffer any Engliſh ſhips of war to prevent the Dutch in thoſe parts from trading with whom they may think it will be moſt to their advantage.

A private letter received from Liſbon brings advice, that an American privateer of 20 guns had put into the Tagus but was ordered to depart immediately, which ſhe did, and the next day off the rock of Liſbon fell in with two ſtout Portugueſe merchant ſhips which the privateer made prizes of and carried with her.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 13.

"By a veſſel which arrived yeſterday in twenty-four days, I am informed gen. Howe had got a detachment from Rhode-Iſland, and had marched to join lord Cornwallis, who had opened the campaign; he had boats built on a particular conſtruction, and every neceſſary for croſſing the Delaware, ſo that the firſt accounts we have, Philadelphia will be ours."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, March 27.

"This morning the wind coming round to the eaſtward, the following ſhips ſailed from St. Helen's, viz. the Iſis and Camel men of war, and Bute armed ſhip, with the tranſports and victuallers under their convoy, for New-York."

Yeſterday gen. Burgoyne, attended by his aid de camp, and other officers, ſat out for Plymouth, in order to take their paſſage for Quebec in the Apollo man of war, ready to ſail for that port.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 15.

"Several tranſports arrived this morning from New-York, and we are informed that gen. Howe was preparing for an expedition againſt South-Carolina, when they left New-York five weeks ago; the land forces are to be commanded by lord Percy, with the brigadiers Grant and Maitland; and the fleet by Sir Peter Parker; after this embarkation (which is to conſiſt of 6000 men) takes place, gen. Howe will have 10,000 men at New-York and Jerſeys, which is deemed more than ſufficient to defeat any attempts of Waſhington, whoſe force was about 12,000 the beginning of laſt month."

BOSTON, *June* 12.

The following letter was received by a gentleman in Cambridge, from a perſon of character and veracity in a town on the frontiers of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, about 140 miles from Fort St. John's, in Canada, viz.

"*Coheſs, Haverhill, 2d June*, 1777.

"One of our ſcouting parties is returned from Canada this day with ſeveral Frenchmen, who report, that there are about 300 men of Britiſh army ſtationed at Iſle aux Noix, 200 at St. John's, and 30 only at Chamblee; a number of others quartered up and down thro' the country, to keep the Canadians in order, who very generally refuſe to take up arms; ſome of them ſuffer impriſonment rather than enter the Engliſh ſervice—The Indians, too, have determined not to take up againſt the Americans; they have diſperſed and gone to their homes.—Gen. Burgoyne arrived at Quebec 10th of May, but without recruits, he tells them there are 30 ſail of tranſports with troops coming after him.—The Heſſians and Britiſh ſoldiers have been very ſickly, near half of them dead out of about 7000 men, and the reſt refuſe going out of garriſon to fight, alleging their times are out. Two regiments were lately marched off for Quebec, and another going; 'tis ſuppoſed they have ſome expectation of a French fleet coming up the river St. Lawrence. Theſe are favourable circumſtances, and believe may be depended upon."

Friday laſt arrived in a ſafe port the ſnow Sally, a prize taken by capt. Harreden in the brig Tyrannicide, belonging to this ſtate, having on board a variety of European goods, among which are 3 or 4000 blankets, this veſſel, with the intrepid, Saliſbury, Janet and Anne, were loaded by a merchant in London, and ſailed in company, their cargoes amounting to £22,000 and conſigned to a gentleman in Quebec. We hope capt. Harreden will meet with the other three veſſels, as we underſtand he was in purſuit of them when the prize maſter left him. The Sally's cargo amounts to near 6000l. ſterl. and in articles as beneficial for the ſtates of America as for Mr. Carleton, or any Britiſh ſubjects at Quebec.

We alſo learn that capt. Harreden has taken a tranſport, bound from Ireland for New-York, with 63 Heſſian ſoldiers on board, which may be hourly looked for.

NEW-HAVEN, *June* 11.

A few days ſince, intelligence was received, that gen. Carleton, was advancing with his whole force, who had made their appearance on the Lake; but we ſince learn, they were only a reconnoitring party, and that the militia ordered to march that way, are ſtopt for the preſent.

PHILADELPHIA. *June* 25.

In our laſt we informed our readers, that "general Howe, with a large part of his army were marched from Brunſwick and encamped at Somerſet," while there, col. Morgan with 500 rifleмen, continually harraſſed them, and in a ſmall re-encounter, we are told, killed 18 Heſſians, and took ſeveral priſoners, which, together with the deſerters, &c. rendered his ſtay there ſo diſagreeable, that in a few days after his arrival, being ſeized with the horribles, at the ſight of gen. Waſhington on one ſide, and gen. Sullivan on the other, he packed up his all and puſhed off to Brunſwick. In his route he (Sir William Howe) ſtole every thing worth carrying off, burnt Somerſet court-houſe, meeting houſe, and a great number of other houſes, wheat, &c. and hung up three women, (two of them by the feet, at the head of his army,) whom he imagined were ſpies. In ſhort, his whole progreſs through that part of the country, is marked with devaſtation and cruelty, more like the ſavages of the wilderneſs, than that of Britons, once famed for honour and humanity, the characteriſtics of brave men.

Extract of a letter from Albany, June 11.

"Several Frenchmen came in here yeſterday from Canada, who confirm the burning of the ſtores, and that a party of the Brunſwickers had deſerted; but a party of Engliſh troops purſued and came up with them, when an engagement enſued, in which ſeveral on both ſides were killed; the reſt of the Brunſwickers were carried back. Alſo that about 40 tories who went from theſe parts laſt winter, had attempted to leave Canada again, and return home, being convinced of their miſtaken ſteps, had been purſued and overtaken near a place called the Split Rock in the Lake, and carried back."

Extract of a letter from general Waſhington to congreſs, dated Middle-Brook, June 20, 1777.

"WHEN I had the honour of addreſſing you laſt, I informed you that the main body of the enemy had marched from Brunſwick, and extended their van as far as Somerſet court-houſe. I am now to acquaint you, that after encamping between theſe two poſts, and beginning a line of redoubts, they changed their ground yeſterday morning, and in the courſe of the preceding night, and returned to Brunſwick again, burning as they went ſeveral valuable dwelling-houſes.

"I muſt obſerve, and with peculiar ſatisfaction I do it, that on the firſt notice of the enemy's movements, the militia aſſembled in the moſt ſpirited manner, firmly determined to give them every annoyance in their power, and to afford us every poſſible aid. This I thought it my duty to mention, in juſtice to their conduct, and I am inclined to believe that gen. Howe's return, thus ſuddenly made, muſt have been in conſequence of the information he received that the people were in and flying to arms in every quarter to oppoſe him."

Extract of another letter from general Waſhington to congreſs, dated Head-quarters, Middle-Brook, June 22, 1777. 11 *o'clock, P. M.*

"I HAVE the honour and pleaſure to inform you, that the enemy evacuated Brunſwick this morning, and retired to Amboy, burning many houſes as they went along; ſome of them, from the appearance of the flames, were conſiderable buildings. From ſeveral pieces of information, and from a variety of circumſtances, it was evident that a move was in agitation, and it was the general opinion that it was intended this morning: I therefore detached three brigades, under the command of major-general Green, to fall upon their rear, and kept the main body of the army paraded upon the heights to ſupport them, if there ſhould be occaſion. A party of col. Morgan's regiment of light infantry attacked and drove the Heſſian picket about ſunriſe, and upon the appearance of gen. Wayne's brigade and Morgan's regiment (who got firſt to the ground) oppoſite Brunſwick, the enemy immediately croſſed the bridge to the eaſt ſide of the river, and threw themſelves into redoubts, which they had before conſtructed; our troops advanced briſkly upon them, upon which they quitted the redoubts without making an oppoſition, and retired by the Amboy road. As all our troops, from the difference of their ſtations in camp, had not come up when the enemy began to move off, it was impoſſible to check them, as their numbers were far greater than we had any reaſon to expect, being, as we were informed afterwards, between 4 and 5000 men. Our people purſued them as far as Piſcataway, but finding it impoſſible to overtake them, and fearing they might be led on too far from the main body, they returned to Brunſwick. By information of the inhabitants, gen. Howe, lord Cornwallis, and gen. Grant, were in the town when the alarm was firſt given, but they quitted it very ſoon after. In the purſuit, colonel Morgan's riflemen exchanged ſeveral ſharp fires with the enemy, which it is imagined did them conſiderable execution: I am in hopes that they afterwards fell in with general Maxwell, who was detached laſt night with a ſtrong party to lay between Brunſwick and Amboy to interrupt any convoys or parties that might be paſſing, but I have yet heard nothing from him. Gen. Green deſires me to make mention of the conduct and bravery of gen. Wayne and col. Morgan, and of their officers and men, upon this occaſion, as they conſtantly advanced upon an enemy far ſuperior to them in numbers, and well ſecured behind ſtrong redoubts. Gen. Sullivan advanced from Rocky-Hill to Brunſwick with his diviſion, but as he did not receive his order of march till very late at night, he did not arrive till the enemy had been gone ſome time."

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Middle-Brook, dated June 23.

"I wrote two letters yeſterday by different expreſſes, giving an account of our being in poſſeſſion of Brunſwick, and the enemy retreating to Amboy, where we now hear their main body have reached; their advance guard about four miles between Woodbridge and Innum-town; gen. Maxwell was near them, alſo gen. Parſons, with his brigade, and lord Stirling, with his diviſion, is between them and our camp here; near 6000 remain (of our troops) in Brunſwick.

"The enemy have thrown their bridge (deſtined for the Delaware) acroſs the Sound from Amboy to Staten-Iſland, by which it is clear they deſign to retreat, if cloſely puſhed: the weather laſt night and this morning has been ſo wet that nothing could be done, otherwiſe, I believe, we ſhould have moved nearer to them; their retreat has been attended with ſuch a deſtruction of property, that marks their deſpair of poſſeſſing this country; and Sir William Howe's reputation, as a general, muſt be greatly leſſened in their own eyes. A want of confidence in a commander in chief, and the troops diſpirited as theirs muſt be, can leave them no great proſpect of ending the campaign with much advantage, which has opened ſo ingloriouſly."

In CONGRESS, *June* 26, 1777.

Reſolved, That a corps of invalids be formed, conſiſting of eight companies, each company to have one captain, two lieutenants, two enſigns, five ſerjeants, ſix corporals, two drummers, two fifers, and one hundred men. This corps to be employed in garriſons, and for guards in cities and other places, where magazines or arſenals are placed; as alſo to ſerve as a military ſchool for young gentlemen, previous to their being appointed to marching regiments; for which purpoſe all the ſubaltern officers, when off duty, ſhall be obliged to attend a mathematical ſchool, appointed for the purpoſe to learn geometry, arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of roots; and that the officers of this corps ſhall be obliged to contribute one day's pay in every month, and ſtoppages ſhall be made of it accordingly, for the purpoſe of purchaſing a regimental library of the moſt approved authors on tactics and the petite guerre; that ſome officers from this corps be conſtantly employed in the recruiting ſervice, in the neighbourhood of the places in which they ſhall be ſtationed; that all recruits ſo made ſhall be brought into the corps and drilled, and afterwards draughted into other regiments, as occaſion may require.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 3, 1777.

On Sunday laſt the general aſſembly of this ſtate adjourned to Monday the eighth of September next, after having paſſed the following laws:

1. An act to continue an act for ſuſpending the power of the commiſſioners for building a court houſe and priſon in Harford county.
2. An act directing the juſtices of Frederick county to aſcertain the number of taxables in Waſhington and Montgomery counties, and to enable the ſheriffs of thoſe counties to collect their proportion of the public levy, as ſettled by the juſtices of Frederick county.
3. An act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to ſell or leaſe certain lands, and to enlarge and aſcertain the juriſdiction of the mayor's court of the ſaid city
4. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Cæcil county court.
5. An act for the recovery of fines on non-enrollers.
6. An act to revive the proceedings of Saint Mary's county court.
7. An act to continue an act for enlarging the powers of the governor and the council.
8. An act to reinforce the American army.
9. An act to remove the records of the prerogative office.
10. An act to repeal part of an act to promote the recruiting ſervice.
11. An act to puniſh foreſtalling and engroſſing, and for other purpoſes.
12. An act for the ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts out of court.
13. An act for the ſpecial appointment of inſpectors.
14. A ſupplement to the acts for aſſeſſment of property.
15. An act for the relief of Jean Collineau of Marſeilles in the kingdom of France. *(A private act.)*
16. An act relating to the treaſurers.
17. An act to regulate the militia.
18. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.
19. An act to direct the recording of a deed to William Smith. *(A private act.)*

By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, Eſq; GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS many of the ſoldiers who enliſted in the late colonel Smallwood's battalion, and the independent companies, have not yet joined any of the regiments of continental troops raiſing in this ſtate, I have therefore thought fit, at the requeſt of the general aſſembly, to publiſh this my proclamation, hereby re-

quiring ſuch of them as are on the eaſtern ſhore to appear on or before the laſt day of July next, at ſuch time and at any place where col. Richardſon's regiment ſhall be; and ſuch of them as ſhall be on the weſtern ſhore, to appear on or before the laſt day of July next, at the city of Annapolis, or Baltimore, or Frederick-Town, under the penalty of being treated as deſerters; and do promiſe, to ſuch who ſhall ſo appear, that they ſhall be indulged to enter for three years in any of the battalions raiſed by this ſtate, and ſhall thereupon receive the continental bounty, and other allowances. And that all perſons concerned may have due notice of this my proclamation, the ſeveral ſheriffs within this ſtate are hereby commanded to make the ſame public in their reſpective counties.

Given at Annapolis this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven.

THO. JOHNSON.

By his excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Sec.

GOD ſave the STATE.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp at Middle-Brook, June 23, 1777. 8 o'clock, A. M.

"WE have nothing new this morning, but that the enemy have found a uſe for the boats they had at Brunſwick, and which we ſuppoſed were to paſs the Delaware. They have made a bridge of them acroſs from the main to Staten-Iſland, where they ſeem determined to ſecure and recover themſelves of their fright."

Extract of another letter, dated Middle-Brook, June 21, 1777.

"OUR army is on a very reſpectable footing, more ſo than ever I knew it, and continually increaſing; inſomuch that, from every circumſtance, our enemies dread the conſequences, and I believe with great reaſon. We are well ſupplied with arms, ammunition, proviſion, tents, and, in ſhort, every other neceſſary. The officers in general appear like gentlemen, and, if I may judge from appearance, believe they will do honour to themſelves and country.

"The hoſpitals are well regulated, the proviſion made by congreſs in the medical department being very liberal, has induced men of the firſt characters in the profeſſions of phyſic and ſurgery to engage in the ſervice; and from the quantity of medicine in ſtore, the ſick and wounded will be well taken care of.

"The ſtrength of the enemy, from the beſt accounts, amounts to between nine and ten thouſand effective, their deſign appeared to be Philadelphia, as they made every preparation for that purpoſe, and on the 13th inſt. advanced, with one diviſion of their army, to Somerſet court-houſe, about eight miles from Brunſwick, leaving all their baggage, and the remainder of their army, in their rear, with a view of obliging us to quit our poſt at this place and proceed to the Delaware in their front; but finding themſelves overpowered with numbers, the militia coming in from all quarters of this and the neighbouring ſtates, and our light troops harraſſing and attacking them night and day, obliged them to abandon their advanced poſt on the 19th, at one in the morning, with the utmoſt precipitation, and retreat to Brunſwick, burning and deſtroying ſeveral houſes and barns on the road. This ſudden retreat has damped the ſpirits of their army, and enlivened ours. The ruin and deva[illegible] committed by them at Somerſet exceeds any deſcription I can give you: Not content with plundering the few inhabitants who remained, they ruined and deſtroyed every public edifice, particularly thoſe which were erected and dedicated to Almighty God; What they will attempt next is uncertain, as they have been defeated in their late deſigns. The country people are ſpirited, and incenſed againſt them to a great degree, inſomuch that the whole ſtate are in arms—indeed every thing bids fair for an honourable and ſucceſsful campaign. Will an all-wiſe Being permit ſuch vile miſcreants to go unpuniſhed, who are depriving his creatures of ſubſiſtence, and the means of worſhipping him? Certainly he will not."

"We have killed, wounded and taken, a number of the enemy within theſe few days. Deſertion prevails to a great degree among them."

Annapolis, June 4, 1777.

THE Printer of this GAZETTE is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of informing his Cuſtomers, that the extraordinary advance in the price of paper, and every other material for the printing buſineſs, obliges him to raiſe his price to fifteen ſhillings per annum, which he intends to charge from the beginning of February laſt.—Thoſe who diſapprove of this meaſure, are requeſted to give him immediate notice thereof, to ſettle and pay off their reſpective accounts to the preſent time, at the old price, and have their names ſtruck out.—Such as do not give him this notice, he ſhall conclude agree to the advanced price, and their papers will be continued and ſent accordingly.

Perſons ſubſcribing for this paper from the above date to be charged fifteen ſhillings the year, and to pay ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence at the time of entering.

LOST by LENDING,

By the PRINTER hereof,

SUNDRY volumes of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the LOWER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND—The 5th volume of the MARYLAND GAZETTE—the PROCEEDINGS of the TUESDAY CLUB—BACON'S LAWS, &c. &c.

Whoever has all or either of the above books, are deſired to ſend them to the Printing-Office, and the favour will be acknowledged.

Prince-George's county, Queen-Anne, June 17, 1777.

THE co-partneriſhip of RICHARD WOOTTON and Co. being diſſolved ſome time paſt, neceſſity obliging a ſettlement of ſaid concern, it is hereby requeſted of all perſons indebted to ſaid co-partneriſhip, or to the ſubſcriber, on bond, note, or open account, &c. to make immediate payment: Thoſe that have availed themſelves from the preſent times, by hitherto refuſing, and being backward in the ſettlement of their open accounts, or not paying intereſt due on their obligations, are earneſtly requeſted to make the neceſſary ſettlements as ſoon as poſſible, or there will be ſteps taken to compel payment without further notice, which reſource will be exceeding diſagreeable unto

w5 SINGLETON WOOTTON.

Lower Marlborough Academy, June 23, 1777.

THE TUTORS of this ACADEMY, conſidering the difficulty of procuring convenient BOARD for the STUDENTS, and the high price thereof, and deſirous of applying ſome remedy to the inconvenience, and thereby render the ſeminary under their care as extenſively uſeful as poſſible, have, by the advice of a number of the truſtees, provided a proper and convenient boarding-houſe for the reception of ſuch young gentlemen as ſhall chooſe ſtudent to reſide therein, on the following plan, viz.—Every ſtudent to provide his bed and bedding, and upon his admiſſion, to pay the ſum of fifteen pounds into the hands of the tutors, to be expended in procuring proviſions and other neceſſaries for houſe-keeping; that the whole expence of boarding be equally levied on all the ſtudents, at the expiration of the year; and that juſt and regular accounts be kept by one of the tutors, to be open to the inſpection of the friends of any of the ſtudents.—By this plan it is expected that the price of board will not only be conſiderably reduced, but that great advantages will accrue to the ſtudent from being conſtantly under the eye of the tutors.—Proviſion will be taken at the current price, if delivered at the boarding houſe, for the proportion of any of the boarders, or any part of it. The Latin and Greek languages, and all the moſt uſeful and ornamental ſciences, are taught in this academy, at the moderate price of five pounds per annum, by

STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B. of Naſſau-Hall.
THOMAS LLOYD, of Trinity college, Dublin.

And the Engliſh language, writing and arithmetic, at forty ſhillings per annum, by

3w JOHN NICHOLES.

June 17, 1777.

To be ſold, on the 20th day of Auguſt next,

THE PLANTATION where the ſubſcriber now dwells, containing 233 acres of land, about one hundred of which are wood land, lying in Montgomery county, about 20 miles from George-Town, and about 35 from Baltimore-Town; whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, with five rooms on the lower floor, the houſe new and well finiſhed, a good kitchen, and all other convenient out-houſes, a paled yard and garden, a new barn 32 feet by 24, ſhedded at each end, two good tobacco houſes, and an apple orchard with 300 bearing trees, noted for making fine cider; the land exceeding level, and well adapted for making tobacco, Indian corn, or ſmall grain, is well watered, and has a ſufficient quantity of meadow ground on it, about 15 acres now in graſs, and as much more partly cleared; the plantation all in good repair. The land will be ſold on the premiſes.——To be ſold at the ſame time, ninety acres of wood-land, lying on each ſide of Rock-Creek, about 15 miles from George-Town, whereon is a noted fine mill ſeat; the land much burthened with fine timber, and about forty acres of exceeding good meadow ground, the whole of which may be watered with little trouble. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the lands, and make known the terms of ſale.

w3 JOHN BAKER.

Maryland, Prince-George's county, June 25, 1777.

WHEREAS there is a report prevailing, ſomewhat to the prejudice of the character of Mrs. Margaret Hutton—which report ſays, that on the 9th of April, A. D. 1776, at her own table, Mrs. Hutton called on a lady for a toaſt—and on "General Waſhington" being given, peremptorily refuſed to drink it. This I aver to be an atrocious lie, and therefore take upon me to clear up the aſperſion, by ſetting things in their true colours, as received from Mrs. Hutton herſelf, and other ladies who were preſent at the time. Mrs. Hutton was viſited, the day abovementioned, by ſeveral ladies, among others, the lady of a general; the preference was given her; ſhe was called on, and gave, "General Waſhington," which was by all the company, without exception, drank. Mrs. Hutton was then deſired to give a toaſt; her reply was, "We will leave politics and public toaſts for gentlemen, and wiſh for 'Peace and Quietneſs,' for I hate ſpinning." The reaſon why this matter had not been ſet to rights earlier is, the perſons concerned were, till within a few days laſt paſt, ignorant of ſuch a matter having been rumoured.

w6 HEZEKIAH MAGRUDER.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

July 1, 1777.

DESERTED from the ſhip DEFENCE, on Sunday the 29th ult. the two following men:

RICHARD HARDING, a Londoner, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pock-marked, full-faced, and from his ſpeaking appears to be a ſenſible, manly fellow, he is one of the men who were preſſed on board the frigate, but diſcharged afterwards: Had on, when he went away, a ſhort green ſailor's jacket, thin linen breeches, and white thread ſtockings, a ſmall round hat with a ſtone buckle, and other cloaths, and may probably change his dreſs; he had a pair of ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, which it is likely he may ſell, as he has no money, unleſs ſome has been advanced him by ſome privateer's man. He ſerved his time with Thomas Pritchett, near M'Gruder's mill, about 12 miles from George-Town, Patowmack.

JOHN FLANNAGAN, an Iriſhman, but by his tongue would be taken for an American, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has long dark hair tied behind, ſore eyes, and is a little bruiſed: Had on, when he deſerted, a blue jacket, long trouſers, new ſhoes and ſtockings, a flapped hat, and is a well-built ſtrong fellow.

Whoever will ſecure the above men, and ſend them to the ſhip Defence, or inform the officers thereof, ſo that they may ſend for them, ſhall have the above reward, or thirty dollars for each, and reaſonable charges paid. GEORGE COOK, Commander.

N. B. As two or three horſes were miſſing in Annapolis the night they deſerted, it is probable they may have ſtolen them to faciliſtate their eſcape.

Prince-George's county, June 21, 1777.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro lad, by the name of WILL, who ſays he belongs to Mrs. Paterſon, of Virginia. His miſtreſs is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

THOMAS DUCKETT, Sheriff.

TAKEN up in Patuxent-River, about the firſt of June laſt, a ſix hogſhead FLAT, with a ring-bolt in her ſtem. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

w4 JAMES SMITH.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Calvert county, June 12, 1777.

RAN away, the firſt of laſt month, a negro man, named WILL, of a yellowiſh complexion, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. Had on an old white country kerſey wove waiſtcoat and breeches, and an oſnabrig ſhirt. He was ſeen, about three weeks ago, in the neighbourhood of London-Town, and was then on his way to Baltimore.—Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he may be had again, may receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

tf BENJ. MACKALL, 4th.

Annapolis, June 12, 1777.

STRAYED from the plantation of Richard Burling, on the north ſide of Severn river, about five or ſix weeks ago, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable large horns, which grow almoſt upright; ſhe gave milk when ſhe went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very ſhort tail. Any perſon who will deliver her at the plantation from whence ſhe ſtrayed, ſhall receive 20s. reward. tf

STRAYED from Samuel Maynard, living near Herring-Bay, a ſmall black MARE, about 12 hands 3 inches high, trots and gallops, marked ES. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and brings her to the owner, ſhall receive fifteen ſhillings reward.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Daniel J. Adams, the 19th inſtant, out of Mr. John Darnold's plantation, near Frederick-Town, two GELDINGS, viz. one a roan, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock IF, ſwitch mane and tail, has a ſnip on his noſe, trots, paces and canters, ſhod all round. The other a dark gray, three years old, about 14 hands 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock I, ſwitch mane and tail, paces and canters, has been lately gelt, and not yet well of the operation. Whoever takes up ſaid geldings, and will deliver them to the owner at Mr. Peter Groſh's, in Frederick-Town, or to Mr. Peter Groſh, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges w3

ANY perſon or perſons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, may have any number, and all the materials found, by applying to

JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.

On Monday the 21ſt of July will be expoſed to SALE by auction, at the LODGE near the FERRY-HOUSE, oppoſite Alexandria,

THE valuable and well choſen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing a complete ſet of the Greek and Latin Claſſics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other ſchool-books, entertaining Miſcellanies and Novels, a choice collection of the Engliſh and French poets, the moſt approved writers on Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, Hiſtory, Geography, Mathematics, Philoſophy natural and moral, Law, Phyſic, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be diſpoſed of by wholeſale, before the day appointed, the public ſhall have timely notice.

At the ſaid time and place will be ſold a quantity of houſhold furniture, ſuch as beds, chairs, tables, &c. by

OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

Annapolis, June 10, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A BRICK and two framed HOUSES—as they now are in Bloomſbury-ſquare, to which there are two lots of ground under leaſe for ninety-nine years, four of which are expired; late the eſtate of William Buckland, deceaſed. For terms of ſale, apply to Mr. Lancelot Jacques, in Annapolis, or the ſubſcribers.

DENTON JACQUES,
4w JOHN RANDALL.

June 11, 1777.

LAND to be SOLD.

ABOUT 3000 acres, being part of a tract called the Reſurvey on the mountain of Wales, 600 of which lie adjoining to Great Conococheague, on which there are two ſmall improvements; the other part lies on Little Conococheague, on which there is a ſmall farm of about fifty acres cleared, fifteen of it in good meadow. The ſoil exceeding good, and well adapted for ſmall grain, and a very fine range for ſtock.—For title and terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living at Fort-Frederick Furnace.

DENTON JACQUES.

I want to hire a few negroes, to cut cord wood at the above furnace, for which good wages will be given. 3w

STOLEN or ſtrayed, ſome time before Chriſtmas laſt, from Dr. Alexander Hamil. Smith's lot, in Frederick-Town, a dark bay HORSE, near fourteen hands high, paces and trots, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder SB, the brand on his buttock not very perceivable, ſome part of one of his hind hoofs white. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to Dr. Alexander Hamil. Smith, in Frederick-Town, ſhall receive ſix dollars reward, and if brought home to the ſubſcriber, living near Herring-Bay, eight dollars.

w6 SAMUEL BIRCKHEAD.

June 18, 1777.

For SALE,

SEVERAL very valuable HORSES and MARES, three and four years old this ſpring—among them ſome of the blood.—They may be ſeen at Mr. Denton Hammond's plantation, on the north ſide of Severn river, near the ferry.

w8 REZIN HAMMOND.

THERE is in the poſſeſſion of Robert Tyler, Prince-George's county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, about five or ſix years old, twelve hands and a half high, has a blaze in her face, long docked, and branded on the off buttock thus ⌀; ſhe trots and gallops, and is dull. The owner may have her again on proving his property, and paying charges.

May 6, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is compleatly finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

TICKETS

IN THE

AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY.

TO BE SOLD BY

WALLACE AND DAVIDSON

IN

ANNAPOLIS.

Mount-Airy, April 29, 1777.

RAN away, the 19th of April, from the subscriber, living at Mount Airy, in Prince George's county, Maryland, HUGH MORRIS, a convict, a tailor by trade, has better than four years to serve; he is about five feet ten inches high, of a fair complexion, blue eyes, and brown hair which he ties behind; he has formerly been a soldier, and is much given to drink; he carried away with him a brown kersey frock coat, about half worn, an old brown striped cotton waistcoat, the hind part plaid, light brown fill'd country cloth breeches, yarn stockings, and country made shoes, he has several other cloaths with him; he likewise took with him his bedding, consisting of an olnabrig bed, a large rug, and a match-coat blanket: It is supposed that he has got a forged pass with him. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, with his cloaths and bedding, if taken above twenty miles from home, shall have five pounds, besides what the law allows, with travelling charges; if a shorter distance, three pounds, with the same allowance, paid by

BENEDICT CALVERT.

SWEEPER

WILL cover MARES this season at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North side of Severn river, (seven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 2 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a compleat horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, son of Old Figure, who was got by Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Tasker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good grass for mares at 2/6 per week; the money to be paid for the use of the horse at the time of covering. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for. tf

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Annapolis, April 26, 1777.

PURSUANT to a resolve of the General Assembly, we hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every week (and oftner if required) at the house where the assembly is usually held, to audit and pass all accounts due from or to the state of Maryland: And all persons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requested to transmit their respective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treasurers, under the old government, are also requested to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands respectively, if any: And all committees of observation, and collectors of fines, are also requested to render an account of all monies by them respectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN,
J. JOHNSON.

A clerk to the board is wanted. Any person, well qualified to act, may receive a salary of 125l. per ann.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 12, 1777.

RAN away in July last, from Mrs. Aletha Parker, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, a NEGRO man, named NACE, of a yellow complexion, thirty-five years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick well-made fellow, very artful and cunning, and it is very likely he is harbouring near Benedict, in Charles county, or in the lower parts of Calvert county, about St. Leonard's creek, as he has several acquaintances at both places. Whoever secures the above fellow in any gaol in this state, and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars, including what the law allows; and if brought to me at the Baltimore Furnace, near Baltimore Town, shall receive the above reward of twenty dollars from

w6 WALTER SMITH PARKER.

TO COVER,

MARIUS,

STANDING at Mr. Carroll's plantation beyond Elk-Ridge, at four guineas a mare for the season, and a dollar currency to the groom. Send no mares unless the money be sent with them. There is good pasturage and good fences. Mr. Carroll will not be answerable should any mares chance to stray away.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the following prisoners, who made their escape last night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Josiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they crossed the river Patowmack, as several horses are missing from Alexandria. The four first were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the said prisoners, shall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

tf ABRAHAM BURFORD.

June 16, 1777.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber,

THE noted and well-frequented tavern in Port-Tobacco town, where Mrs. Halkerston now dwells, also two other improved lots in the said town. —A few negroes likewise may be had of

w3 DAN. JENIFER.

June 7, 1777.

To be LET, and may be possessed immediately.

THE HOUSE lately belonging to the Rev. Mr. Neil, and where Beal Bordley, Esq; last dwelt, with a garden and several acres of fine grass grounds adjoining; a very convenient brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above; and pantry; a coach-house, two stables, and a fowl-house: The whole in such order as to make it a very agreeable place of retreat for a genteel family. The farm belonging to the house may be rented with it for the next year, to commence from the first day of January. The situation is uncommonly pleasant, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Good oysters to be got not far off; and fishing by the seine, weir and angle, and fowling, both at the door.

For the terms apply to EDWARD TILGHMAN, living about seven miles below Queen's-Town, and contiguous to the premises.—There is a large apple-orchard. 6w

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For SALE,

TWO NEGROES, one a woman about 35 or 36 years of age, who understands spinning and knitting exceeding well, and all housework; the other a lad about 18 years of age, an honest sober fellow, used to plantation work; four very good cows and calves. The terms may be known, by applying to

w6 JOSEPH WILKINS,
near Elk-Ridge church.

THE managers of the Lower Marlborough Academy LOTTERY have been obliged to postpone the drawing for a few weeks, on account of the small-pox prevailing in the neighbourhood of the school. The drawing will begin as soon as attendance can be given with safety to such as have not had that disorder, of which the public shall have notice in this Gazette. There are some tickets yet in the hands of the managers for sale.

WANTED,

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a person may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

THE subscriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of sound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the best price paid for shoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1777.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two servant men, viz.

JOHN SPENCER, a convict, for the term of seven years, four and a half of which he now has to serve: He was born in Scotland, and speaks much in the dialect of that country; he is a house carpenter and joiner by trade, forty years of age, about five feet five inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with sandy or reddish coloured hair and beard: Had on a straw hat, lined with blue, a new coat, mixed with black and white, with side-pockets, and buttons covered with the same cloth, white jacket, nankeen breeches, and half worn shoes and stockings.

JOHN TUCKER, an indented servant for four years, near two of which he has to serve: He was born in England, is 30 years of age, about five feet one or two inches high, a weaver by trade, and has been accustomed to take care of a grist mill; he is of a brown complexion, with black hair and beard: Had on an old hat, old shirt, a country milled white jacket, black and white cloth breeches, and half worn shoes and stockings. Spencer has some cash with him; and as they are both sly and artful rogues, it is likely they may change their names and dress, and probably forge passes.——Whoever will apprehend the above described servants, and secure them in any gaol in the United States of America, so that their master may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward; or fifty dollars for Spencer, and thirty dollars for Tucker, and reasonable travelling expences, if brought home, paid by

6w. H. RIDGELY.

May 2, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-house with six rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a stable, a chair-house, a meat-house, and other convenient houses, a good cellar the length of the house, a large garden and yard well paled in: It is pleasantly situated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Nanjemoy warehouses. There are about sixty acres of land all in wood, which he will sell to the person that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the subscriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

tf ROBERT KNOX.

May 27, 1777.

IF THOMAS PINDLE, a native of Maryland, who left Annapolis about two years ago (and entered on board, as I was informed, either the Columbus or Alfred vessels of war, at Philadelphia) be now living, and will apply to his brother-in-law, Samuel Watson, living near Annapolis, he will hear of something to his advantage; and if he be dead, thanks will be returned to any one that will inform me of the same, under qualification.

6w SAMUEL WATSON.

Port-Tobacco, June 17, 1777.

THE copartnership betwixt Dr. JAMES CRAIK and WALTER HANSON JENIFER, having expired on the 10th instant (June) by reason of Dr. Craik's acceptance of a military appointment, this is to acquaint persons who are indebted them, for the practice of physic and surgery, to settle their accounts immediately with the subscriber; and as many have been standing ever since the copartnership commenced, such cannot reasonably expect longer indulgence.

w3 W. H. JENIFER.

June 18, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, are desired immediately to settle their respective accounts with Dr. WALTER H. JENIFER (who I have constituted my attorney in my absence) and as the debts due me have been very long standing, they cannot take it amiss that I have positively ordered all, who do not make immediate payment, to be sued, without respect to persons.

w3 JAMES CRAIK.

June 18, 1777.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last Monday morning, from Bush-Creek Forge, near Frederick-Town, two NEGRO men, viz.

TOM, a country born fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin faced, he formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Johnson, late of Leonard's-Creek, in Calvert county; had on and with him two felt hats, country linen shirt and trousers, a blue jacket without sleeves, figured with white.

MILBEY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, not very black, was lately purchased of Mr. Samuel Wilkins, of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county; had on a country linen shirt, old country cloth breeches, shoes lately soaled.

They were both seen at Mansfield's, on their way, as supposed, to Annapolis or Calvert county, though they may probably separate, and each make for the place he came from.

Five pounds for taking up and securing them, or fifty shillings for either.

ROGER JOHNSON.

WANTED,

By the PUBLIC,

A NUMBER OF

LABOURERS,

Apply to MAJOR FULFORD.

Annapolis, June 3, 1777.

BROKE GAOL last night, the following prisoners, viz.

THOMAS BYRNE, committed on suspicion of forgery, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long visaged, black short hair: Had on, when he made his escape, a felt hat, red silk handkerchief spotted with white, an old blue coat with short skirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked M country made shoes, with a M remarkable small pair of brass buckles in them.

NEGRO JEM, under sentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and sixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead something like a wen: Had on, when he made his escape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of security for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, has short light coloured hair, is of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips: He is much given to liquor, and when intoxicated therewith is exceedingly abusive.—Any person who apprehends any of the above persons, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Also committed to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joseph Williams, and says he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His master is hereby requested to take him away and pay charges.

tf THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

TAKEN up some days past, opposite the Seven Mounts, above the mouth of Magothy, a carvel-work BOAT, about 12 feet keel, with some of her plank started: The owner, proving his property, may have her again, on paying the charges of this advertisement, with some allowance to the negroes who took care of her. JOHN TRIDGEL.

Annapolis, May 12, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same; notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

——— from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle. tf

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

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